

LUN

2. Enlightened.

Earth may, industrious of herself, fetch day,
Travelling east; and with her part averie
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

3. Shining; bright.
The most luminous of the prismatic colours are the yellow and orange: these affect the senses more strongly than all the rest together. *Newton's Opticks.*

LUMP. *n. f.* [*lump*, Dutch.]

1. A small mass of any matter.

The weed kal is by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Without this various agitation of the water, how could lumps of sugar or salt cast into it be so perfectly dissolved in it, that the lumps themselves totally disappear? *Boyle.*

An Ombite wretch is prisoner made;
Whose flesh torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In morsels cut. *Tate.*

Ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were forced well, with lumps of amber laid between. *Dry.*
To conceive thus of the soul's intimate union with an infinite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one into as gross thoughts, as a country-maid would have of an infinite butter-print, the several parts whereof being applied to her lump of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was present need of. *Locke.*

2. A shapeless mass.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shak. Henry VI.*
Blush, bluish, thou lump of foul deformity. *Shakespeare.*
Why might not there have been, in this great mass, huge lumps of solid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together. *Keil against Burnet.*

3. Mass undistinguished.
All mens honours
Lie like one lump before him, to be fashion'd
Into what pinch he please. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
It is rare to find any of these metals pure; but copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, and tin, all promiscuously in one lump. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

4. The whole together; the gross.
If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the lump. *Addison.*
Other epidemical vices are rare and predominant only for a season, and must not be ascribed to human nature in the lump. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The principal gentlemen of several counties are stigmatized in a lump, under the notion of being papists. *Swift.*
To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

The expenses ought to be lumped together. *Ayliffe's Par.*
Boccacini, in his political balance, after laying France in one scale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoise: the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itself weighed so well, they could not fail of success when the several parts of the monarchy were lumped in the same scale. *Addison.*

LUMPIFISH. [*lump* and *fish*; *lumpus*, Lat.] A fort of fish.

LUMPIG. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. A low word.

Nick, thou shalt have a lumping pennyworth. *Arbutnot.*
LUMPISH. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky.

Out of the earth was formed the flesh of man, and therefore heavy and lumpish. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Sylvia is lumpish, heavy, melancholy. *Shakespeare.*

Love is all spirit: fairies sooner may
Be taken tardy, when they night tricks play,
Than we; we are too dull and lumpish. *Suckling.*

Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after the grossest were sunk down, which, by their heaviness and lumpish figure, made their way more speedily. *Burnet.*

How dull and how insensible a beast
Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the rest?
Philosophers and poets vainly strove
In every age the lumpish mass to move. *Dryden.*

LUMPISHLY. *adv.* [from *lumpish*.] With heaviness; with stupidity.

LUMPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heaviness.

LUMPY. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact masses.

One of the best spades to dig hard lumpy clays, but too small for light garden mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LUNACY. *n. f.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general.

Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do, and the reason why they are not so punished and cured is, that the lunacy is so ordinary, that the whippers are in love too. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

LUN

Your kindred than your house,
As beaten hence by your strange lunacy. *Shakespeare.*
There is difference of lunacy: I had rather be mad with him, that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have so much coming in, think you have nothing. *Suckling.*

LUNAR. *adj.* [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*, Latin.] Relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon.

They that have resorted that these years were but lunar years, viz. of a month, or Egyptian years, are easily confuted. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The figure of its seed much resembles a herbage, which Baptista Porta hath thought too low a signification, and raised the same unto a lunar representation. *Bacon's Vulg. Errors.*

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world securely pry. *Dryden.*

LUNARY. *n. f.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaris*, Fr.] Moonwort.

Then sprinkles the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew,
From lunary distilling. *Dryden's Nymphid.*

LUNATED. *adj.* [from *luna*.] Formed like a half moon.

LUNATIC. *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with lunatick bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shakespeare.*

LUNATICK. *n. f.* A madman.

The lunatick, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact:
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;
One is the madman. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

I dare ensure any man well in his wits, for one in the thousand that he shall not die a lunatick in Bedlam within these seven years; because not above one in about one thousand five hundred have done so. *Grant's Bills.*

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,
The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope.*

The residue of the yearly profits shall be laid out in purchasing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hospital for the reception of idiots and lunatics. *Swift.*

LUNATION. *n. f.* [*lunationis*, French; *luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.

If the lunations be observed for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the same observations will be verified for succeeding cycles for ever. *Helder on Time.*

LUNCH. *n. f.* [*luncheon* derives it from *luncheon*, Spanish; *luncheon*, from *lunch*, a small piece, Teutonic.] It probably comes from *clunch* or *clunch*. As much food as one's hand can hold.

When hungry thou stoost'st staring, like an oaf,
I sic'd the luncheon from the lady's loaf;
With crumbled bread I thickened well the mess. *Gay.*

LUNE. *n. f.* [*luna*, Latin.]

1. Any thing in the shape of an half moon.

2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks. The French say of a man who is but fantastical or whimsical, *Il a des lunes.*

Bestrew them
These dangerous, unsafe luns 't' th' king;
He must be told on't, and he shall: the office
Becomes a woman best. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. A luncheon; as, the luncheon of a hawk.

LUNETTE. *n. f.* [*lunette*, French.] A small half moon.

Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which consists of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is commonly raised in fesses full of water, to serve instead of a fausse braye, and to dispute the enemy's passage: it is fix toises in extent, of which the parapet is four. *Trevoux.*

LUNGS. *n. f.* [*lungen*, Saxon; *long*, Dutch.] The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired.

More would I, but my lungs are wasted for,
That strength of speech is utterly denied me. *Shakespeare.*

The bellows of his lungs begin to swell,
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel.
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of brass inspir'd with iron lungs;
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden.*

LUNGED. *adj.* [from *lung*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air: as, the lungs in an animal body.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd bellows hissing fire provoke. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown*.]

The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast within; whence such as are detained with that accident are lung-grown. *Harvey on Consumption.*

LUNOWORT.

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LUNOWORT. *n. f.* [*pulsinaria*, Lat.]

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, whose upper part is cut into several segments; from its fistulous flower-cup, which is for the most part pentagonal, rises the point encompassed by four embryos, which afterwards become so many seeds inclosed in the flower-cup. *Miller.*

LUNISOLAR. *adj.* [*lunisolaire*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Lat.] Compounded of the revolution of sun and moon.

LUNT. *n. f.* [*lunt*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LUPINE. *n. f.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulse.

It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pale, which afterward turns into a pod filled with either plain or spherical seeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot stalks. *Miller.*

When Protegenes would undertake any excellent piece, he used to diet himself with peas and lupines, that his invention might be quick and refined. *Peacocks on Dravating.*

Where stalks of lupines grew,
Th' ensuing season, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryden's Georg.*

Protegenes, drawing the picture of Jalytus, took no other nourishment than lupines mixed with water, for fear of clogging his imagination by the luxury of his food. *Dryden.*

LURCH. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *lurcher*, a game of draughts, much used, as he says, among the Dutch; *lurcher* he derives from *arcs*; so that, I suppose, those that are lost are left in *lurch*, in the lurch or box; whence the use of the word.]

To LURCH. *v. n.* To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition; to leave without help.

Will you now to peace incline,
And languish in the main design, *Denham.*
And leave us in the lurch.

But though th' art of a different church,
I will not leave thee in the lurch. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Have a care how you keep company with those that, when they find themselves upon a pinch, will leave their friends in the lurch. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Can you break your word with three of the honestest best-meaning persons in the world? It is safe to take advantage of their simplicity and credulity, and leave them in the lurch at last.

Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world, and leave us in the lurch, by some of their late refinements. *Addison's Guardian.*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*lurch*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.]

1. To flirt; to play tricks.

I myself, sometimes leaving the fear of heav'n on my left-hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. *Shakespeare.*

2. To lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*.

While the one was upon wing, the other stood lurching upon the ground, and flew away with the fish. *L'Estrange.*

To LURK. *v. a.* [*lurk*, Latin.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily.

Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too near lurcheth all provisions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word now used only in burlesque. [from the game *lurch*.]

He waxed like a sea;
And, in the brunt of seventeen battles since,
He lurcht all swords o' th' garland. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

God never designed the use of them to be continual; by putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and lurch the expectation. *South's Sermons.*

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or lurch the sincere communicant. *South's Sermons.*

3. To steal privily; to slich; to pilfer.

LURCHER. *n. f.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

I cannot represent those worthies more naturally than under the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders, lurchers, and setters. *Tatler, N. 59.*

His thefts some tradesman spies,
Swift from his play the scudding lurcher flies;
Whilst ev'ry honest tongue stop thief refunds. *Gay.*

2. [*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not used.

LURE. *n. f.* [*lure*, French; *lure*, Dutch.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.

My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,
And, till the stoop, the must not be full-gorg'd,
For then the never looks upon her lure. *Shakespeare.*

This lure he cast abroad, thinking that this fane and be-lief on it.

A great estate to an heir, as is a lure to all the birds of prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon.*

LUS

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tariffs, and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage.

How many have with a smile made small account
Of beauty, and her lures, easily scorn'd
All her assaults, on worthier things intent. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

This stiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham.*

To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.

Standing near one that lured loud and thrill, I had suddenly an offence, as if somewhat had broken, or been dislocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon.*

To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw.

As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, *lure'd*
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A man spent one day in labour, that he might pass the other at ease; and lured on by the pleasure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he could. *Temple.*

Should you lure
From this dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson's Spring.*

Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,
And various science lures the learned eye. *Gay's Trivia.*

Lu'RID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal.

Slow settling o'er the lurid grove,
Unusual darkness broods. *Thomson's Summer.*

To LURK. *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the same word. See LURCH.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.

Far in land a savage nation dwelt,
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;
But like wild beasts, lurking in loathsome den,
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,
All naked. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of some eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running there through. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They lay not to live by their work,
But thievelily loiter and lurk.

If sinners entice, consent not; if they say, let us lay wait for blood, let us lurk privily for the innocent. *Prov. i. 11.*

The wife, when danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest, and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton.*

The lurking gold upon the fatal tree:
Then rend it off. *Dryden's Æn.*

The king unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;
He springs to vengeance. *Pope.*

I do not lurk in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to the world: I have set my name at length. *Swift.*

LURKER. *n. f.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.

LURKINGPLACE. *n. f.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; secret place.

Take knowledge of all the lurkingplaces where he hideth himself. *1 Sam. xliii. 23.*

LU'SCIOUS. *adj.* [from *luscious*, say some; but *Skinner* more probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.]

1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.

2. Sweet in a great degree.

The food that to him now is as luscious as loches, shall shortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

With brandish'd blade rush on him, break his glaives,
And shed the luscious liquor on the ground. *Milton.*

Blown roses hold their sweetness to the last,
And raisins keep their luscious native taste. *Dryden.*

3. Pleasing; delightful.

He will bait him in with the luscious proposal of some gainful purchase. *South's Sermons.*

LU'SCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luscious*.] Sweet to a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness.

Can there be greater indulgence in God, than to embitter sensualities whose lusciousness intoxicates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him. *Decay of Piety.*

Peas breed worms by reason of the lusciousness and sweetness of the grain. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LU'SERN. *n. f.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.

LUSH. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint; from *luscious*.

How lush and lusty the grass looks? how green? *Shak.*

LU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *lusk*.] Idle; lazy; worthless. *Di't.*

or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily; indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness.

LU'SORIOUS. *adj.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used in play; sportive.

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